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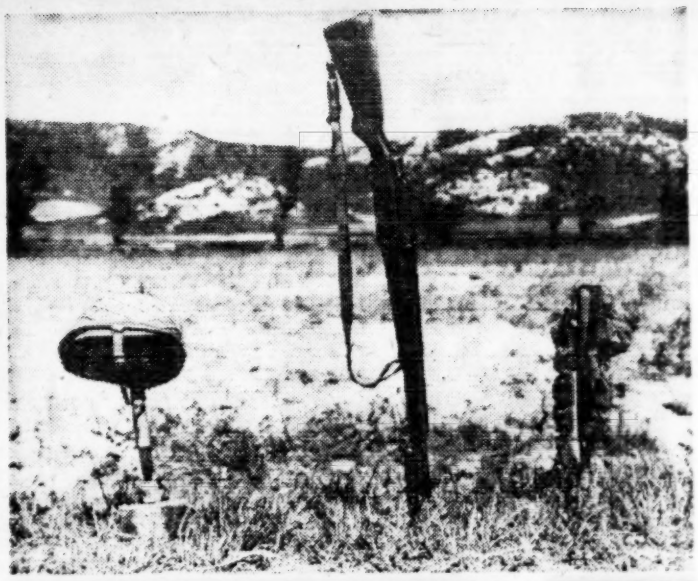


Glory is priced out of the market

Above: A helmet, rifle and belt mark the place where an American soldier was buried in a Korean field. Below: Soldiers and sailors in New York's Grand Central Terminal joyfully look at headlines telling of Gen. Ridgway's cease-fire offer. No further comment is necessary.

Peace threat stirs jingoes to post-Korea war frenzy

LAWMAKERS WARNED AGAINST IDEA TRUCE COULD BRING LASTING PEACE. —N. Y. World-Telegram

IN that Scripps-Howard headline the official Washington line seemed to be summarized, as cease-fire talks got under way in Korea and the heart of the world beat in hope that they might lead to a general peace settlement. The Administration rallied its top spokesmen, including even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to declaim that war preparations must go on.

Defense Secy. Marshall demanded passage of the $8,500,000,000 appropriation for military aid for the Atlantic Pact countries. Defense tsar Wilson and stabilization chief Johnston urged Congress to pass the full $10,000,000,000 tax increase asked by the President for the war effort yet to come. Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, naval member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, disclosing that the huge post-Korea arms outlay (presented to the people as made necessary by the Korean War) was drawn up in detail in the spring before Korea, said it should now be accelerated. New York's Gov. Dewey, leaving on a Far Eastern trip strategically timed for the interests of the China Lobby, added an "opposition" voice with a warning against a "peace of surrender or appeasement."

GREMLINS AT THE DOOR: On Independence Day President Truman called for "a hard, tough policy of self-denial and self-control." Casting doubt on the truce proposal, he called Korea "only a part of a wider conflict." He said:

> **"We cannot ignore the danger of military outbreaks in other parts of the world. . .. The threat of Soviet aggression still hangs over many a country including our own."**

Not unaware of the political popularity of peace, the President proceeded to sign a letter to the Soviet people, expressing his belief that peace with them is possible, implying all they needed to get it was to overthrow their government. Chief Justice Vinson pleaded for more arms, declaring:

> **"Today destiny is knocking at our door; knocking loudly with the hammer and sickle."**

Nobody mentioned the repeated Soviet proposal for mutual disarmament, uniformly rejected in Washington. Drowned out by the cries for more "defense" were such reminders as Hanson Baldwin's (N. Y. **Times**):

> **The Soviet Union, it has been pretty clear, does not want, at least in the immediate future, a third world war; its policies have never reckoned on a pre-planned war.**

AP from Washington quoted State Dept. officials as fearing "Russia's next move," especially a "diplomatic move" such as acceptance of the West's invitation to a four-power conference in Washington this summer.

ATTLEE IS WARM: The yearning for peace rang out embarrassingly in statements by Western allied leaders. In Britain—where Chancellor of the Exchequer Gaitskell had just announced a drastic drop in dollar earnings and the undermining of British recovery by rearmament, raw material shortages and prices—Defense Minister Shinwell said he hoped

(Continued on Page 3)

The facts nobody printed on the Oatis spy trial

WILLIAM N. OATIS, 37-year-old Indiana-born chief of the Associated Press bureau in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was found guilty of espionage by a Czech People's Court last week and sentenced to 10 years in jail. Three Czech AP employes were sentenced to 20, 18 and 16 years as Oatis' accomplices. The judge said Oatis would be eligible for release for good behavior after five years.

The State Prosecutor's indictment, based on questioning of Oatis since his arrest last April and his confrontation with documentary evidence (traditional procedure in East European courts), charged that he

> **. . . entered into most close cooperation with the military attache of the U. S. embassy, from whom he received directives and whom he supplied with espionage material, mainly of a military character. This military attache was the nucleus of the espionage of various Western imperialist states. . . .**

Evidence with which Oatis was confronted in court included his notebooks and an identity card issued at the Military Espionage School, Fort Snelling, Minn. Oatis was shown to have studied espionage under a Col. Rasmussen there and at a school in Ann Arbor, Mich.; he graduated with a class of 300 in Dec., 1945.

"YES, I DID": Also charged against him was that he obtained and supplied information concerning the work of the Czech counter-espionage system in revealing the alleged treasonable activities of ex-Foreign Minister Clementis and his group, now awaiting trial on charges of working with and for the West. Oatis disputed some of the charges, denied he had been organizer of the alleged spy network in the AP office, but admitted transmitting secret Czech military and internal security information. He had been asked, he told the court in which sat correspondents from all over the world, to check up on where radium ore was being extracted, and had done so. When the court asked if he understood the charge, and if he had committed espionage, he said: "Yes, I did."

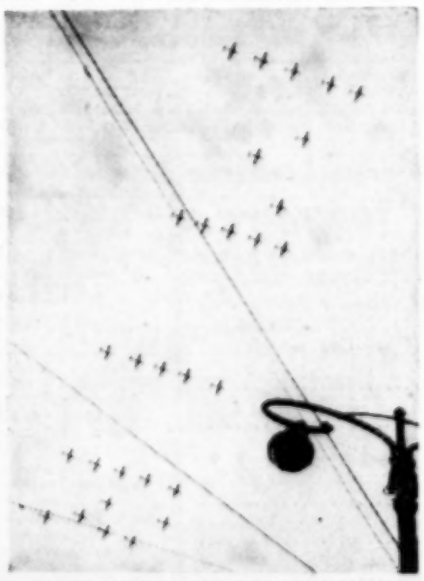
After the trial Oatis told GUARDIAN's Prague correspondent George Wheeler he was "satisfied the sentence was reasonable." He had freely named names in court of Westerners who, he said, were also engaged in espionage, among them Russell Jones of United Press and Robert Biggio of Reuters. On the last day of the trial he volunteered additional information implicating Jones and Biggio in military spying.

A $64 MAN: Wheeler recalled Oatis' curious habit as a correspondent of asking $64 leading questions at press interviews. When William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress visited Prague recently, Oatis asked him the standard witch-hunt question: "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Of Oatis' appearance in court, Wheeler reported:

> **He was about 20 lbs. heavier than when I last saw him. The regular regime and regular meals and walks in the park seemed to have suited him better than his former regime of midnight meetings and dashes around in his car. He spoke with a firmness and coherence contrasting with his former habit of trailing off sentences as if distracted at press conferences. He did not seem drugged or mistreated in any way. The court asked interpreters to translate with particular accuracy both the court's remarks and Oatis' replies. When at one point they asked him if he was tired, he said "Somewhat" and they called a recess.**

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: Newspapers from shore to shore of the U. S., which had remained silent when six Negro fellow-citizens were sentenced to death in Trenton, N. J., on the sole evidence of "confessions" proven to have been extracted by drugs and terror, joined in a thunder of denunciation of the Oatis trial which they reported with the essential facts left out. Recalling the case of U. S. businessman Robert Vogeler, recently tried on similar charges in Prague and set free, the N. Y. **Times** stressed that Vogeler had repudiated his confession as "rubbish" but did not mention that on first being freed he said it was "partly true."



THE GOOD WORD IN THE SKY
On May Day in Prague, planes spell out "Mir" (Peace)

The State Dept. and even the President joined in the outcry, calling it a "mock trial," a "ludicrous travesty" and a "shocking violation of human freedoms." Unmentioned was the U. S. death sentence on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on charges of atomic spying—the same charge to which Oatis admitted guilt in court, while the Rosenbergs emphatically deny it.

A POSSIBLE THEORY: American Newspaper Guild president Harry Martin visited Czech charge d'affaires Jan Vinar in Washington with a written protest along similar lines. Rejecting the protest because of its "outrageous and insulting language," Vinar offered a Czech view of Western "objective reporting," and told Martin:

> **"An American radio station in the U. S. Zone of Germany daily appeals to the Czech people to overthrow their government by force and violence. I say you cannot go on promoting sabotage and espionage in the People's Democracies, and, as soon as one of your agents gets caught, immediately insist that he cannot be a spy."**

Theories reminiscent of "Science Fantasy" pulp magazines, as to how Oatis was made to confess in open court when he was innocent, sprouted freely. Only a handful of persons in the U S. knew positively whether Oatis was guilty, and were not telling. A possible theory, which went unconsidered, was:

- Oatis repeated in court the confession he made before the trial because the evidence of guilt with which he was confronted was overwhelming;
- The Trenton Six repudiated their "confessions" the moment they could speak in court because there was and could be no evidence of their guilt.

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THE MAIL BAG

The Peace Congress

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The desire for peace is universal. I received an inkling of this when I witnessed the tremendous crowds that filled every part of the huge Coliseum in Chicago at the Peace Congress. The myth of disunity among the various nationalities is falling apart of its own weight. Even the "menace" of the picket line set up before the Coliseum on Friday night, and undoubtedly organized by the American Legion, "faded" away within 45 minutes after it started.

I was very impressed by the large representation of the Negro people at the conference, as well as by the militancy of women from all sections of the country.

Kaplan Berkowitz

The Korea issue

PLANT CITY, FLA.

The June 27 issue of the GUARDIAN is the best I have ever seen, really terrific from front to back. It is probably the most enlightening and conclusive summary of the Korean war and the cold war in general ever published. Although the Korean war may end soon the American people should still be told the truth about it. **Palmer Wall**

The Trenton report

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

As a newspaperman, I think William Reuben's report on the all-night vigil in the Trenton courtroom should go down in the annals of great journalism. My congratulations to him for a brilliant piece of work.

A Los Angeles Subscriber

JAMAICA, N. Y.

Congratulations on the brilliant report of the Trenton Six. I am sending my contribution to the Princeton Committee. Long life to the GUARDIAN for its role and contributions to American democracy. **(Dr.) Saul Kamen**

Feet on (flat) ground

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Must protest your inference that July will find most GUARDIAN readers in the hills. Not only are we made of sterner stuff, but by July the Army will probably be testing the effects of radioactive explosions on cave-dwelling hermits, so there is no security in the hills, either.

But while I will defend to the death the moral integrity of GUARDIAN readers, I must grant that some of them have a tin ear when money is mentioned, and so I enclose with my requested dollar something extra for those who read, are moved . . . but moved emotionally, not financially. **R. M. Powell**

One big jail for all

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I see the Supreme Court has ruled that it is illegal to teach communism, and that Vice-President Barkley has said that people who complain too much about the corruption in Washington are subversive.

It seems to me that we should immediately start building jails for the 150 million of us who oppose the corruption in Washington. The jail building contracts ought to be as juicy as the war contracts—and just as useful.

H. Perkins

Know Dan Coder?

TORRANCE, CALIF.

Willette Coder, an elderly gentleman living on my mail delivery route, has been trying to locate for many years his long lost brother, Dan.

Recently the GUARDIAN published a letter by Harold Coder. Is it possible that he knows the whereabouts of Dan Coder?

Laureano Gonzalez
Letter Carrier No. 6

A home wanted

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mrs. Rosalee McGee and her four children, Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children want to leave the South. These two families of legal lynch victims wish to move to New York. Here, among friends, they want to try to rebuild the broken lives of their bereaved families.

Would any reader who knows of any available apartment that could accommodate one of these families please communicate with the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., or phone MU 4-6640.

Alice Gordon, secretary
Prisoners Relief Committee

Wake up, America!

CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed are $10 for your paper and five names for a year's subscription for each. It is inconceivable that for want of funds we should allow your paper to die. Liberals, progressives, leftists, lovers of America, wake up! And those not left, just honest people, Christians, anyone wanting to exercise the American right of free inquiry, the right of the mind to hear both sides of a question—help this paper.

This paper fights against lies that lead to wars and mass slaughter, and it is a powerful force for spreading the true facts among our American people.

Ellen Brandstetter

We need a change

PORTLAND, ORE.

The world is tired of a few having the wealth and robbing us with high prices and spreading fear and hate. All the radio and the papers do is talk about running down the Communists. They never talk about the Nazis and the menace the Nazis are. They ignore colored folk and we're all the same humans.

We need a change. We want Paul Robeson, Elmer Benson and Vito Marcantonio on the ballot.

Blanche Brewer

The Rosenberg case

MARTINS FERRY, O.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to death for allegedly passing military secrets to the U.S.S.R. —an act dubbed by the court, not the Congress, as "treasonable"—gave neither aid or comfort to "an enemy." The nation to which it is claimed they gave prohibited information was our ally. Technically she still is our ally and the nations against which she fought with us are still our enemies. If the Rosenbergs deserve the death penalty, the same penalty should, in justice, be given anyone who has given the same or similar information to England, France, or any other nation with which we are still allied. **George F. Curry**

The hard (German) way

SEATTLE, WASH.

It's a great shame that a paper like the GUARDIAN should have to appeal for subscribers at this day and date when the truth is so badly needed. It looks as if the people like to learn the hard way as they did in Germany. I am enclosing $3. **G. Pavitt**

Daily Express, London

"Now let's not make this another Iran . . . I simply do NOT want oil on my hair."

A program for unity

KIRKWOOD, MO.

The most important thing to be done is to unite the honest voters. The only logical party for uniting them is the Progressive Party. The only thing necessary to bring this about is for the PP to present a legislative program that will make it possible to avoid repudiation of government bonds and avoid want. All could unite on these demands:

(1) Government to use Federal Reserve Banks surplus funds to buy stock of all Federal Reserve Banks.

(2) All loans made to privately-owned banks to be called in, and no more made.

(3) Credit to be extended at very low interest to the States and their political subdivisions for public improvements and housing—with no private lenders participating.

Nothing short of redistributing the wealth and limiting individual holdings will save us from chaos.

John L. Talbott

The court decision

ASTORIA, ORE.

The Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the eleven Communists comes as a shock to thinking America. Our Supreme Court has thrown the Constitution of the U. S. out of the window on the pretext of protecting it. No one is safe here any more who thinks, or reads, or studies, or speaks his thoughts. When the time comes (and it is fast approaching), when all who think or read or care are tortured and murdered, we shall still be told that, in all our wars, we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Too bad that we could not make ourselves safe for it at the same time. **Z. P.**

REPORT TO READERS

"... Frankly, Sir, I need more money ..."

CARTOONIST FRED WRIGHT was never righter than in the above picturization of the GUARDIAN's immediate need. Renewals are lagging; new subs are slumping; our spark-plugs are not sparking (at least not where we can catch them at it). In short, the summer doldrums are upon us—and they'll be the death of us unless fortune crashes through now.

IF you've been mulling over the notion of a contribution to the GUARDIAN, or some gift subscriptions—now is the time. If your own subscription is in arrears or heading that way, take care of it today—and include a few extra $$ if you can. It will make up for the other fellow who may have missed the point of Fred Wright's grimsical portrayal of our present plight.

Anyway, please write, even if it's only a check.

—THE EDITORS

A people's culture

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Paul Jarrico's fighting statement, "We're going to have a real people's culture in the U.S." is the best answer heard yet to the witch hunts that erode our land from California to New York. To martyr one's self for truth, to starve with integrity, are undoubtedly more honorable than selling one's self for a $2,500-a-week job (Edward Dmytryk, etc.)—but rather impractical, and unconstructive unless the next step is taken: to use the energy and talents thus preserved to create films (or schools or books) that are tops in all respects.

Of course, it is so much easier to say this than to even begin to make it a reality. But it is really a sound idea, not merely a lovely gesture. James Aldridge's novel **The Diplomat** could be a terrific movie which all sorts of people would thoroughly enjoy—if local movie house would show it. **Alice Reines**

Creators of money

WEST YORK, ILL.

Enclosed find $2 to renew my sub. It would grieve me to see the GUARDIAN fail, but I am tired of reading your justified gripes about the effects resulting from the defects in our nation's economic system without one word about how you propose to remedy it. Our democracy is coming to a bad end because the people don't know how impossible it is for them to pay interest on money and profit on all the things they buy. Ask anyone who they think should create our money and they will say "the Government"—and they have been led to believe it does, but it does not. If it did there would be no national debt to pay interest on.

O. B. Bagshaw

Organize the meat boycott

VENICE, CALIF.

A group of Los Angeles women who call themselves the Housewives' Committee for Effective Price Control have just completed a very satisfactory citywide boycott against meat. We met last night and it was suggested that since similar boycotts have been held recently in other large cities, what was being done sporadically might also be done simultaneously, and with much greater effect. We therefore set a tentative week (Aug. 6 through Aug. 12) for a **National Buy No Meat Week**, and thought we could contact other interested women through the only national progressive newspaper—the GUARDIAN—to see if our suggested plan and date was agreeable to them. We also thought that it would be effective if on Monday, Aug. 6, there could be a demonstration against high meat prices in front of every city hall of every major city and town in the U.S. (Perhaps we could call this our D-Day!)

Will those interested write to me immediately? We can then exchange the suggestions brought up by our respective groups through the mails.

(Mrs.) Lenard L. Miller
740 Indiana Av.

Give a Guardian sub today to build the peace paper

☐ $2 for 52 weeks. ☐ $1 trial, 30 weeks.

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.....

• List additional subs on separate sheet of paper •

SENDER .....

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Down the years with Herbert

"I regard war as a product of capitalism . . . and as a socialist I have a deep conscientious objection to taking part in war." **Herbert Morrison before the Conscientious Objection Tribunal (which excused him from war service), April, 1916.**

• • •

"It is for you to let the Government know . . . that you are finished with war and will take no part in it either collectively or individually."

Herbert Morrison at London peace rally, Dec., 1926

• • •

"We have to have our strength, both in armaments and argument, until governments and nations are so sensible that we can begin a substantial process of positive cooperation." **From first speech by Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison, March, 1951.**

• • •

"We have made preparations to that end ('protecting British nationals' at the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., nationalized by Iran) and could take action at very short notice."

Herbert Morrison announcing dispatch of British cruiser to Iran, June, 1951.

Washington beats the drums for post-Korea arms outlay

(Continued from Page 1)

the Korean truce would lead to a four-power conference: "at the slightest sign we should be only too willing to curtail our [rearmament] activities and return to the arts of peace." His colleague Richard Stokes said Britain's rearmament was not now so urgent. Premier Attlee denied Britain would slow down its arms program, but the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** reported:

> He too spoke warmly of peace, and there can be little doubt that if the Russians give it to him he will join the disarmament bandwagon, which, among other things, will help his party regain power.

Seventeen Labor MP's demanded Britain take the lead in arranging an East-West settlement and "universal recognition" of China. The following of Aneurin Bevan, who resigned from the Cabinet in protest against the pace of rearmament—now said to number 100 "silent" MP's—was reported by the N. Y. **Times** considerably strengthened by Korean developments.

But developments around the world suggested Washington was still trying to hedge on the issue of the hour.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"Five o'clock, the truce missions will be having tea now."

SOUTH KOREA AND CHINA: In Korea, although the Syngman Rhee government had announced unalterable opposition to cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, a South Korean representative was included in the three-man group to discuss a truce in battered Kaesong. (London was reported taking this matter up through diplomatic channels). Rhee thus remained as a possible Washington ace-in-the-hole to block negotiations, if desirable.

In Washington, State Dept. officials insisted UN troops would not be withdrawn until Rhee's army (now demoralized and decimated by mass desertions) had been built into a strong force. In New York, the U.S. was already pressing to have UN's General Assembly, where it commands an automatic majority, write the political peace in Korea. Britain's Jebb said the Assembly would "not be very well advised" to do so; Thomas J. Hamilton reported to the N. Y. **Times** "an increasing belief" in UN that China should have been admitted 18 months ago and should be admitted as soon as the Korean war ends.

JAPAN: In answer to Chinese, North Korean and Soviet demands for a voice in the Japanese peace treaty, which they regard as basic to Far East settlement, Washington summoned a conference in San Francisco, Sept. 4, to sign the U.S.-drafted treaty. The draft to be ratified converts Japan into an armed base against China and the U.S.S.R. British and French objections to it have been withdrawn, reported the N. Y. **Times**, explaining:

> The U. S. view prevailed . . . because Ambassador Dulles frankly called to Britain's attention the fact that the U. S. now held the greater stake in the Far East. . . . France was told in effect . . . that if the U. S. had to choose between a treaty with Japan that might "irritate" Moscow and a full break with Paris on this issue, the treaty would be chosen.

Tokyo reports said the Japanese ambassador to the U.S. at the time of Pearl Harbor, Nomura, had been appointed to the joint Japanese-U.S. commission which has launched Japanese rearmament.

GERMANY: U.S. High Commissioner McCloy returned to West Germany after three weeks' top-level discussions in Washington to speed German rearmament along the lines of the Petersberg Plan, drawn up by occupation authorities with the aid of former Hitler advisers. The plan calls for an army of 250,000, a tactical airforce, coastal units, and inevitably (though not admitted) a German General Staff. The French, reported the N. Y. **Times**, consider the plan "goes too far, too fast." The British, it said, are also opposed.

FRANCE: Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters pressed France for prompt agreement on construction of air bases for the U. S. Construction has been slowed by failure of other Atlantic Pact countries to contribute their share of the cost, and by fears of popular reaction against "U.S. occupation." Air Force Chief Vandenberg was reported ready to transfer the bases to England. Pentagon chiefs were considering construction of air bases in Spain.

Air Force Secy. Finletter said need for more U.S. bases was "urgent" (the U.S. has already some 50 encircling the U.S.S.R.), would require more than the $6,500,000,000 recently asked. The Pentagon let it be known it would ask Congress to up the Air Force from 95 to 120 groups as a result of combat experience in Korea. Robert Allen in the N. Y. **Post** reported the effectiveness of Soviet jet fighters in Korea is such that the Pentagon believes "the Reds have a menacing answer to our hitherto matchless strategic air force"—the "key medium" for delivering the A-bomb. In a recent raid in North Korea, he said, the U.S. lost 10 out of 40 B-29's—a prohibitively high rate of loss.

Washington's home dilemma

Washington cannot face the effect on the domestic economy of slowing its arms program. Even before the Soviet truce proposal, and with an arms prop of $110,000,000,000 over a two-year period, the spectre of recession was seen in the wings. Arms spending raised the index of industrial production by January to about 10% above the 1950 average; but it has since leveled off, although the May arms-spending rate was roughly 40% above February.

Even with astronomical military expenditures U.S. capitalism is still torn by the contradiction between its growing capacity to produce and consumers' declining ability to buy. The Natl. Industrial Conference Board, in a recent study pointed to the "warning signals" of declining consumer demand. These were: the fall in commodity prices since the peak in February; leveling-off of retail prices in April; the fall as a result of cutbacks in civilian output in the index of durables production—area of primary impact of rising military expenditures—in April; slackening of employment and hours worked in non-durables as well as durables; declining retail sales.

SHUDDERS IN THE GRAIN: The **Journal of Commerce** referred to "fear that a considerable business recession could develop in the next year or two if defense spending is spread over a longer period. . . ." **AP** reported from Chicago July 1:

> The sudden prospect of peace breaking out in Korea threw shudders through the grain price structure this week. The structure tottered to new lows for the year, even though no severe break developed on any one day. There was a time when peace would have confronted the market with this shocking condition: wartime prices and no war. Now, after more than four months of declining prices, the trade is wondering if the price structure isn't pretty well deflated anyway.

In assuring readers the arms program would go on, business journals were backed by past experience: the Administration has since the war met every decline in the industrial production index with an "international crisis" permitting further increases in arms spending. But fear of the popular desire for peace was reflected in Washington's all-out propaganda drive for passage of the Defense Production Act. The drive was geared to consumers: stabilizer Johnston told them their living costs would go up a dollar a day if the act wasn't passed. What really mattered to Washington was to keep controls which would keep the arms program moving.

Consumers responded apathetically, indicating their lack of faith in Truman's promises. Washington had in fact already reached a point which John L. Lewis recently predicted it would reach at the end of 1952: it was "all dressed up with no place to go." Its arms program required war; the Korean war had at least eaten up an estimated $4,000,000,000 a month in arms; but it might soon have no war.

Happy Independence Day!

A Madison, Wis., **Capital Times** reporter sallied forth on Independence Day with a "petition" consisting exclusively of excerpts from the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights. Of 112 persons he asked to sign it, 111 refused; 20 asked the reporter if he was a communist. Said one: "You can't get me to sign that—I'm trying to get loyalty clearance for a government job." Said a woman who was "waiting for the fireworks," after reading the text: "This may be the Russian Declaration of Independence, but you can't tell me that it is ours." Said an elderly man: "I see you are using an old commie trick, putting God's name on a radical petition."

Wentworth A. Millar, an insurance salesman, was the lone Madisonian willing to endorse the Declaration of Independence with his signature.

SOME PEOPLE JUST AIN'T GOT A SENSAYUMA

At Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, the Anglo-Americans get hilarious about something while their Italian and Danish colleagues look as if they would rather be someplace else smelling something else. L. to r. (seated): Viscount Montgomery, deputy commander; Gen. Eisenhower. Standing: Lt. Gen. Lazzaro de Castiglione of Italy, Gen. Gruenther, U. S. A., Lt. Gen. Ebbe Gortz, Denmark. As time goes on Europeans are finding America less and less humorous—but the boss can always get a laff out of Monty.

Peace Outlook Pushes Grains Down Sharply

Chicago Sun-Times

Prospects for Early Korean Peace Depress Major Commodity Marts

Journal of Commerce

Left gains in Finn elections

RUSSIA'S small northern neighbor, Finland, embarked on post-war reconstruction under a progressive government that included six ministers of the Communist coalition. It recovered more quickly than any country of West Europe. In 1948 parliamentary elections put in power a right-coalition government (including Social Democrats) which undertook wage slashes and police violence against protesting strikers and devalued the currency by 17.7% in July, 1949 and another 44% in September. As a result, profits of lumber concerns controlling 90% of Finland's exports rose from 50 to 270% between 1947 and 1949, bank profits 113 to 145%. After Korea the process continued: the 1951 lumber crop was sold at prices 80% higher than last year.

Meanwhile bread prices have risen 170% since 1948; rents, 100%; direct taxes, 94%; indirect taxes, 160%. Since 1949 the cost of living has risen 70% while wages have gone up only 40%.

In this developing inflation the Social Democrats and Agrarians, beginning with the 1950 Presidential elections, began to lose ground. But the Social Democrats, struggling to gain control of the unions, won some victories.

CRYSTAL BALLS: "Political observers" quoted in the U.S. press predicted the Communists and their allies would be crushed in the elections for the Diet early this month. The predictions were more consoling to Washington than the returns. The Communist coalition recaptured 7 of 11 seats lost in 1948, for a total of 45 against 53 for the Social Democrats (a loss of one), 52 for the Agrarians (a loss of 4), 26 for the Conservatives (a loss of 6).

Youth of world set to meet in Berlin

ALL over the world youngsters were preparing for the 3rd World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace to be held in Berlin from August 5 to 19. Some countries, notably France and Britain, were threatening to ban passports and travel facilities for delegates, but Festival sponsors (World Fedn. of Democratic Youth, Intl. Union of Students) predicted a total of 25,000 from some 90 countries; 2,000,000 German youth were expected to participate in events of the two-week gathering. The first two festivals were held in 1947 in Prague, in 1949 in Budapest; the third was shaping up as by far the largest.

The Bonn government of Western Germany has closed down offices preparing for the Festival, but 100,000 youth from there are expected to be on hand when it opens. In Britain Foreign Secy. Herbert Morrison attacked the Festival in Commons, and

(Continued on Page 4)

ACROSS THE WORLD TO THE BERLIN FESTIVAL
Australia dance group—part of the big delegation from Down Under

(Continued from Page 3)

the executive of the Labour Party declared participation "incompatible with membership," but at least 1,000 delegates are expected from there. Eleven student unions at as many universities and technical colleges have already named their representatives, and both the Natl. Union of Students and the Natl. Student Peace Council plan to send observers. From France 4,000 delegates are expected despite governmental obstacles.

OLDSTERS PASS HATS: In many countries an international fund was being raised to pay travel costs of delegates from "colonial or dependent" lands. At least 50 delegates were expected from Indonesia, where 20 of the country's top painters were raffling off their works to help pay for the trips. More than 300 were due from China. Australia was sending 120, the most representative delegation (it includes Australian aboriginals) ever to leave that country for an international event.

A feature of the preparations is a Peace Caravan of members of the Intl. Fedn. of Teachers' Trade Unions, which will tour several European countries on the way to Berlin. Relay runners will pass through every country on the continent.

In the U.S. no major newspaper, no radio station, has mentioned the Festival. A special invitation has been extended to Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee recently executed by the state of Mississippi. The Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union sent a message to the preparations committee:

> **There is no other issue in the sight of God or man which is more important than world peace.**

SPORT & CULTURE: As part of the Festival, the Intl. Union of Students will conduct its 11th World University Summer Games—the largest international athletic event aside from the Olympic Games. In addition, there will be an international cultural competition in the fields of music, dance, song, drama, poetry, short story and photography. Films of every type from every country will be shown ten hours a day in 103 indoor and 16 outdoor theaters.

A rally at the Walter Ulbricht Stadium, with a seating capacity of 60,000, will open the Festival. Aug. 12 will be a day of protest against the remilitarization of Germany, which is expected to bring out 1,000,000 participants.

FREEDOMS

4 Communists fail to show for jail

FOR three days last week Frederick V. Field, secretary and trustee of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress, politely declined to give federal Judge Sylvester Ryan the names of lenders to the fund or any information about its operations. On the first day he was warned of contempt of court; on the second he was sentenced to 90 days but left free to appeal it; on the third he was remanded to jail. But the questioning was to go on. Four other trustees —Abner Green, Robert W. Dunn, Dashiell Hammett and Dr. W. Alpheus Hunton—were under subpena at the end of the week.

On Friday afternoon Judge Thomas W. Swan of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in New Haven, Conn., set temporary bail of $10,000 for Field pending a hearing of the full court Tuesday. But U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol announced that a CRC bail fund bond would be unacceptable and Field remained in jail over the weekend. He was still there at noon Monday, but it was expected that friends and relatives would raise the bail later in the day.

FREDERICK V. FIELD
No names

CRC fund bail money amounting to $80,000 had been forfeited when four leading Communists, for whom it was posted, failed to appear in court with seven colleagues to begin serving five-year sentences under Smith Act convictions. Judge Ryan said he was interested in determining if any of the fund donors knew anything of the Communists' whereabouts. CRC spokesmen said the judge was simply "fishing" for the contributors' list. He rejected all legal arguments challenging his authority to conduct the probe. Field said it was impossible to trace the bail of the four to any individual or group of individuals, the fund being a pool of money contributed by thousands of persons.

"EFFECTIVE THERAPY": The seven top Communists who surrendered were placed in the Federal House of Detention in New York City pending transfer to prisons. Over the weekend they were first taken to Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary for preliminary processing and then separated. Two were sent to Atlanta penitentiary and two others to Leavenworth, Kan. Whereabouts of the other three were not disclosed. They paid a total of $110,000 in fines. Judge Ryan denied all defense motions when they appeared in court, including one for a stay of execution for Jack Stachel, suffering from a serious heart ailment. But he said he would order the warden to watch Stachel's condition closely. U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol argued that he had the opinion of an "eminent physician" that "confinement in a penal institution is effective therapy" for an ailing heart.

Gene Dennis, general secy. of the CP, told the court:

> **"When we go to prison, the 1st Amendment of the Bill of Rights . . . will be jailed as well. The only subversion here is the subversion of the Bill of Rights."**

Benjamin Davis, former New York City Councilman, said:

> **"The five-year sentences being given to us solely because we advocated ideas are a crime against democracy, a crime against the American working class, and a crime against the Negro people."**

MANHUNT: The day after the 11 surrendered, 17 other CP leaders arrested June 20 under the Smith Act appeared for arraignment; all pleaded not guilty. Judge Ryan refused a government demand that bail of the 17 be revoked because of the missing four:

> **"This court cannot charge these defendants with being confederates or in any way having conspired in alliance with those not here."**

All told, there were eight missing Communist leaders; in addition to the four convicted who failed to surrender, four others under indictment with the 17 have never been apprehended. In Washington Atty. Gen. McGrath threatened to prosecute anyone found aiding or hiding them, and FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover appealed to the public to help find them. He broadcast their descriptions through newspapers, called on radio and television to join the hunt.

The 17 were given until July 18 to file motions answering their indictment. Arguments that this left too little time to get adequate counsel under prevailing conditions were denied.

HOW TO STOP IT: In New York the Scripps-Howard **World Telegram** editorialized on preventing bail-jumping:

> **One way is to set bail so high that it would stagger even a millionaire Frederick Vanderbilt Field and his Civil Rights Congress to furnish it. The other way is to refuse bail.**

N. Y. Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Colden said in a speech:

> **"The minute they were convicted they should have been put in jail and kept there."**

In Washington Sen. Homer E. Ferguson (R-Mich.) urged a Justice Dept. probe of the CRC bail fund. CRC denounced all attacks on the fundamental right to bail, issued new appeals for contributions to its fund.

Trenton 2 appeal proceeds on 'faith'

PRINTING of the 12,000-page Trenton Six trial record was ordered last week, to eliminate all fears that the Trenton Two—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—might pass the rest of their lives behind bars because of lack of funds to finance the appeal of their conviction.

James Imbrie, chairman of the Princeton Committee for the Trenton Six, told the GUARDIAN that the go-ahead for the printing was "done on faith." Although the committee has so far received no more than $1,000, Imbrie said he and the group of clerics and educators who have pledged to carry through on the appeal are confident the $50,000 estimated as necessary for printing and lawyers' fees can be raised.

Other developments in the case:

- At its annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People voted to support the appeal of the Two. The vote is subject to approval of the NAACP's New Jersey Committee, which is to meet July 14.
- The American Civil Liberties Union also voted to back the appeal and support the Princeton Committee in efforts to free the Two. ACLU's previous activity in the case had been confined to filing an *amicus curiae* brief with the N. J. Supreme Court when the original conviction was being appealed two years ago.
- The four freed men—Horace Wilson, McKinley Forrest, John MacKenzie and James Thorpe—made their first joint public appearance July 8 to raise funds for the two still in jail, at a picnic sponsored by the New Brunswick Committee to Free the Trenton Six.

CHICAGO

Stevenson vetoes the Broyles bill

FOR two sessions of the Illinois legislature, efforts have been made to pass the Broyles bill, an "anti-subversive" law modeled on Maryland's Ober Act. The first time it came up it was defeated after extensive hearings in which many of the state's leading liberals and progressives participated effectively.

GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON
A blow for progress

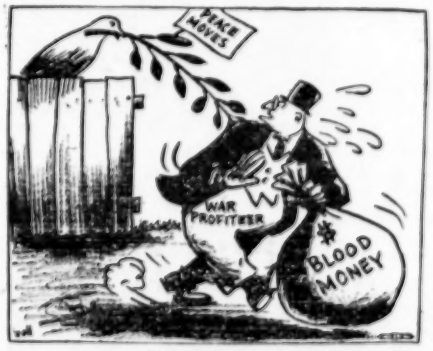
This year it passed both houses, landed on Gov. Adlai Stevenson's desk. Progressives urged a veto. His own advisers urged him to let it become law automatically by not signing it.

Last Tuesday he vetoed it. An effort to override the veto in the Senate failed by four votes. Liberals and progressives cheered Stevenson's action as a victory. The Chicago **Sun-Times**, which fought the Broyles bill vigorously, also hailed the veto.

EDUCATION

Minn. students trade blood for peace

ONE year ago, after the outbreak of war in Korea, a newsletter published by the local chapter of the Young Progressives of America was banned at the University of Minnesota. The reason: "vituperative language." Other activities were curtailed. This summer YPA had planned to show a movie and issue a second newsletter. These activities were partly designed to raise money to repay an $80 debt. The second newsletter was to deal with the Korean war, capitalism and peace.



United Mine Workers Journal
If peace breaks out, these boys are through.

Once more the senate committee on student affairs said "No." It ruled that all YPA activities other than fund raising efforts be suspended until the debt had been paid. Raising the money by the sale of the newsletter was described as "peddling one's opinion to make money."

Three methods of fund raising were officially approved. The group could take jobs, sell campus publications or sell their blood. Sydney Spiegel, YPA president, said: "If it takes blood to bring our political viewpoint to the campus, then blood they shall have."

YPA will sell its blood.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS ON WORK, WEALTH AND THE FUTURE

"There must come a vast social change in the United States"

Below is an excerpted text of the address delivered by Dr. William E. B. DuBois June 30 in Chicago before 7,000 people attending the American People's Congress of the American Peace Crusade.

For a month prior to the Chicago Congress, the 83-year-old scholar and world peace advocate brought this same message to enthusiastic and often overflow audiences on a 30-day tour throughout the west. Except in two instances, his appearances were ignored by local newspapers.

One exception was St. Paul, Minn., where the Dispatch ran a generous and friendly story with the Negro leader's picture. The other exception was Gary, Ind., where an afternoon newspaper collaborated in canceling a meeting at Masonic Hall, with the result that, on overnight notice, Negro ministers in four Gary churches mobilized an overflow meeting of more than 800 people at a Gary skating rink.

Dr. DuBois's tour started with a reception and meetings attended by more than 1,000 people in Chicago on June 1-2. The Gary meeting was next, then St. Paul, with audiences of more than 700; Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, attended by more than 1,500, including Pension Union and trade union gatherings. San Francisco and Oakland turned out meetings of more than 1,000 each, in addition to receptions and an appearance at Berkeley by authoress Shirley Graham (Mrs. DuBois).

Biggest meeting of the tour was in Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, where 2,200 packed the hall and 500 were turned away. A four-day stay in the L. A. area included a luncheon at Ciro's for Miss Graham, a meeting of 600 at Elk's Hall, two receptions in Hollywood Hills and an autograph party at Hugh Gordon bookstore where both Dr. DuBois and Miss Graham sold out supplies of their books. Their last appearance prior to the Chicago Congress was before an audience of 300 in Cleveland on June 25.

The audiences throughout the trip were the largest gatherings of progressives since the 1948 campaign. The trip was arranged by the Progressive Party with local groups participating.

THERE are on this platform tonight five persons who stand indicted by the Federal Dept. of Justice as agents of a foreign principal because through the Peace Information Center they distributed news of peace movements through the world, which the press ignored, including distribution of the Stockholm Appeal against the atomic bomb. They are: Elizabeth Moos, a teacher; Kyrle Elkin, a business man; Sylvia Soloff, a clerk and stenographer; Abbott Simon, a veteran and organizer of this congress; and myself.

The basic hope of democracy is the power of the people eventually to decide great issues of state by fair elections. But the effective use of this power depends on the knowledge of conditions which this electorate possesses. If they cannot know the truth; if they cannot ascertain the real facts, then the whole meaning and efficiency of the democratic process fall to the ground.

Today it is clear to all who know the facts that American industry has launched in this country the greatest effort at propaganda the world has ever witnessed. In comparison, Hitler and Mussolini fade to insignificance. Our daily press with few exceptions is controlled in presentation of fact and expression of opinion by the organized industrial interests of the United States. These interests want war. They want war because only by war can China, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East be kept in their control, as the source of the greatest profit for industrial enterprise.

BUT even an industrial dictatorship could not admit profit as the sole end of work, and increase of profit as the cause of world war. So in the United States we are told over radio, in cinema, on the platform and in newspaper, magazine and book, that our way of life is in grave and imminent danger.

. . . Just as in the dark ages, we are letting ourselves be stampeded by witch-words. In that day, a veiled and awesome figure could rear itself in the shadows and by yelling "Abacadabra," turn strong men into gibbering idiots. Today by yelling "Communist," we can shut the mouths of nearly all who want peace, not war.

Men have a perfect right to disagree with communism, with its objects and methods; men may honestly believe that the United States has a better method of industrial organization than the Soviet Union; but men have no right to assert in the face of overwhelming testimony that no honesty and sincerity of effort; no hard work and sacrifice; no intelligent leadership, has occurred in the Soviet Union; and that disagreement with it must involve painting 200 million people as inhuman devils, and assuming that we are God's own angels. In that direction lies unending hate and war; while civilization needs sympathy, understanding and world peace, with the right of men to differ and of nations to work as each will.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Whether we like it or not, most of the people of the world today live under socialism or communism. We cannot stop this by force and should not if we could. We can so improve our own system of economy that the world will see the advantage of it over all others if this prove true. The way to start this is not war nor slander. It is stupid to abolish democracy among ourselves in order to prove the blessings of democracy to others.

NEARLY all social questions and reforms which we must discuss and answer are matters which science has already discussed, experimented with and offered solutions, years before the Soviet Union was born. Yet when we dare touch these matters, we are denied freedom of speech. Subjects like wealth production and distribution; the role of the state in industry and the causes of poverty, are being thrown out of our school curricula and we are accused of radicalism if we dare mention these matters.

Yet we must discuss them. We must ask why is it that this rich world is poor? Why is it, that with all the wealth nature furnishes free, and all the power lying at our fingertips, the men who work hardest get the lowest income? Why is it that the men who think most clearly and constructively have often the hardest time making a decent living, while thousands who lie and cheat and steal get power and wealth? Why is it those who own the land and crops; the machines and capital; the buildings and clothing and food, are not always those who work and save and sacrifice, but too often those who scheme and contrive and rig the market; or sit at ease spending what somebody else earned?

There are fundamental questions as to work and wealth which all men must face; all schools teach and all honest pulpits discuss. Does a man's income consist of what he makes? No. Not even in primitive times was this true. And today the simplest work of production from catching a fish to building Boulder Dam is a complicated social effort involving from 10 to 10,000 workers, planners, managers and thinkers, and using even so-called "unemployed" housewives and mothers; it lasts so long in time and is so intricate and complicated in technique that no mathematical formula can possibly show exactly what each worker contributes to the final value.

Only reason and justice can in the end determine income; to each according to his need and from each what he best can do, is the high ideal, enunciated before the Russian Revolution was thought of. This ideal the Soviet Union admits it has not yet attained, but declares its firm purpose to reach it. While the United States not only denies the justice of this aim but bluntly orders that it must not even be attempted.

We have got our economy upside down, our reward for work backside foremost and our brains so addled that if anyone dares question this insanity of our modern civilization we yell "subversive" and scare all fools out of their few wits.

IF sincere dislike of this state of affairs is communism, then by the living God, no force of arms, nor power of wealth, nor smartness of intellect will ever stop it. Denial of this right to think will manufacture communists faster than you can jail or kill them. Nothing will stop such communism but something better than communism. If our present policies are examples of free enterprise and individual initiative, they initiate crime and suffering as well as wealth; if this is the American way of life, God save America!

There is no way in the world for us to preserve the ideals of a democratic America, save by drastically curbing the present power of concentrated wealth; by assuming ownership of some natural resources, by administering many of our key industries and by socializing our services for public welfare. This need not mean the adoption of the communism of the Soviet Union; nor the socialism of Britain; nor even of the near-socialism of France, Italy or Scandinavia; but either in some way or to some degree, we socialize our economy, restore the New Deal and inaugurate the welfare state, or we descend into a military fascism which will kill all dreams of Democracy, or the abolition of poverty and ignorance; or of peace instead of war.

There must come vast social change in the United States; a change not violent, but by the will of the people, certain and inexorable; carried out "with malice toward none but charity for all"; with meticulous justice to the rich and thrifty and complete sympathy for the poor, the sick and the ignorant; with freedom and democracy for America, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

PEACE

Peace Congress picks officers to carry on

WHEN Chicago's great Peace Congress came to a formal close last Sunday, 5,000 delegates went home prepared to work more actively for peace than ever before. Before they left they elected as co-chairmen of the American Peace Crusade Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Prof. Anton J. Carlson, biologist of the University of Chicago. A national committee was selected which will meet twice a year, and an executive committee was formed to carry on APC's work between-times.

The delegates adopted what was formally called the Chicago Declaration of Principles of the American Peace Crusade in which they said:

Ours is the faith that there are no forces beyond the control of man that make war inevitable. . . . We pledge to maintain that faith in the sure knowledge that therein lies the only real defense of our homes, our children's lives, our very future—a defense far more secure than radar screens and stockpiles—the defense which is peace.

The declaration contains four main principles:

1. We believe that peace is America's best defense, and that the need for peace is the over-riding need. . . .

2. We declare our belief that most Americans want peace. . . .

3. We declare our belief that the acceptance of the coexistence of differing social systems is essential to peace. . . .

4. We affirm our deep conviction that peace can be realized only by a policy of negotiations and not by a policy of arms. . . . History will adjudge a society not by the measure of its killing power, but by its contribution to a happy and abundant life.

In a special resolution looking toward the cease-fire negotiations in Korea, the congress said:

Out of an armistice in Korea hope in the nation grows that not war but peace will extend throughout the world.

It repeated again that "there are no differences which cannot be resolved around the conference table," and urged all peace workers to unite around a three-point program:

1. The full restoration of peace in Korea.

2. Immediate negotiations among the major powers leading to settlement of all outstanding differences.

3. An agreed and controlled disarmament, and elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Another major resolution adopted was concerned with the trade unions' stake in peace:

Labor is against war because only under peace can the basic aims and purposes of the trade union movement be realized. A war situation strikes at the very heart of why our unions were organized. War establishes an official government policy of lowering the standards of living of the American people. War brings wage freezes, compulsory arbitration of wages, and the drastic restriction of our rights as trade unionists. War undermines civil rights, especially of the Negro workers and workers of other minority groups. War abolishes free collective bargaining, the free choice of jobs, the freedom to use traditional weapons to achieve redress of grievances and speed-up. War inevitably must impoverish the people. . . .

The $80,000,000,000 war budget, if spent in peaceful pursuits, would bring unprecedented prosperity to America.

How crazy can you get dept.

Comparing in retrospect what he learned of the Gestapo and the N. K. V. D., [Polish emigre Gen.] Bor concludes that the Germans were less fearsome in one respect than the Russians. For the Germans could conceive no better answer to the Polish problem than the unimaginative solution of exterminating the Poles.

—From review by Goffrey Bruun of Bor's "The Secret Army," N. Y. **Herald Tribune** Books, July 1.

ANGER HAS MADE THEM STRONG

Widows of lynch justice—they fight for truth

By Yvonne Gregory

WILLIE McGEE went to his death in Mississippi's portable electric chair on May 8, 1951, in spite of evidence putting his innocence of the charge of "rape" beyond any reasonable doubt.

FRANCIS GRAYSON was killed in the State of Virginia's electric chair on Feb. 5, 1951, on a "rape" charge of which there was no proof, along with six other Negroes of Martinsville, Va.

ROBERT MALLARD was shot through the heart as he sat with his wife and infant son in his parked car in Lyons, Ga., on Nov. 20, 1948.

LYNCH justice is not sentimental. When it snuffed out the lives of Willie McGee, Francis Grayson and Robert Mallard, it did not see them as human beings: their crime was that they were Negroes. Nor did it pause in even a moment of pity for the three wives and mothers whom it condemned to widowhood.

Yet these are not widows forlorn, retreating behind the sorrows inflicted upon them. These are women who stride proud and erect in the land with an anger that has made them strong. They are:

Amy Mallard, mother of Doris, 20, and John Mallard, 4.

Josephine Grayson, 28, mother of four small boys and an eight-year-old girl.

Rosalee McGee, 29, mother of four small children.

JOSEPHINE GRAYSON: A few weeks ago Josephine Grayson, up from her Virginia home for a New York visit, said:

> **"I'm going to bring my children up to fight for truth. They already know their father was murdered—even the baby. And I'm never going to rest. I'm going to travel all around this country, all over the world if I have to, and tell about how this government kills my people right in our own land—for nothing. That's some kind of democracy."**

Mrs. Grayson lives in Norfolk, Va., but she plans to bring her children to live in the north. She will work to keep her family together and carry on her fight through the Civil Rights Congress.

AMY MALLARD: Fire lit Amy Mallard's eyes when she called at the national office of CRC. One hand was on little John's shoulder, the other was a clenched fist that struck hard on a table as she said:

AMY & JOHNNY MALLARD
"They must think we're fools"

> **"They must think we're fools. Well, they made a big mistake if they think I don't know who killed my husband. The Klan killed him all right, but neither the government of Georgia nor the Washington government ever prosecuted the murderers. They arrested ME for my husband's murder down in Georgia. Since I've come to see they treat my people the same, north and south, I feel it's my duty to tell as many people the truth as possible."**

Last winter Mrs. Mallard, speaking to an audience almost all white, said:

> **"I'm bitter. Yes, I'm bitter. And my people are bitter and fighting mad. . . . We don't want your pity or your sympathy even. All we want is for you to know YOU can't be safe or free while WE'RE getting killed. You've got to learn that when you fight against jim crow in your neighborhood, where we can't even live, you're fighting for your own lives, and your own children."**

Mrs. Mallard, once a school teacher and land owner in Georgia, is now a working member of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union.

ROSALEE McGEE: A few months before Willie McGee died, Rosalee McGee came to New York. She had just left Hattiesburg, Miss., where she tried to give testimony that proved her husband's innocence. The judge had refused to admit the evidence. Rosalee McGee told how she felt as she sat in the courtroom:

> **"I looked at them all there, governor Judge, state lawyers. I got so filled up I had to bite my hand to stop from screaming. I wanted to scream out they were liars. I wanted to stand up and holler out the truth about Willie and that woman and say I knew they wanted to murder him for it. But I knew if I hollered out then, like that, I might as well forget about fighting for Willie. I had to hold on to myself in that court."**

JOSEPHINE GRAYSON & CHILDREN
"I'm bringing them up to fight"

Mrs. McGee, during the first years that her husband lay in prison, had to work and support herself and her children. Now that McGee is dead, she said she would not turn aside, but would carry on the freedom fight with CRC, which led the battle for McGee's life.

THE TEARS ARE FEW: Audiences that have heard these three women speak have been reminded of their legendary predecessors: Harriet Tubman, Ida B. Wells, Sojourner Truth. Like the earlier Negro heroines, these young widows grew to maturity in the heartland of terror and oppression against Negroes. They have become strong in spite of and because of mob violence, hooded gunmen and all forms of degradation and humiliation.

Tears come rarely to their eyes as they speak of their murdered husbands. If tears do come, they are the sudden spurting tears of outrage and fury. Mrs. Grayson said to a caller:

> **"The only time I want to cry is when I think of how he sat in that jail for two years and they never let him see his own children. Only once, just before they killed him, he saw the children, saw them all, called them all by name, one by one, while he sat behind the bars. At least in these two years he COULD have got the enjoyment of seeing his own children. But they are too dirty mean even to give us a little thing like that. And that's why I'll hate them and fight them till I die."**

Mrs. Grayson, Mrs. Mallard, Mrs. McGee would be remarkable even if they were unique and solitary figures. But they have gained heroic stature because they are typical of Negro women in their uncompromising struggle for freedom today.

And ultimate decay

The welfare of the humans who populate the United States deserves advancement by instrumentalities other than munitions. There is real peril, in terms of the nation's future, in focussing solely upon the possible military implications of scientific or technological advances while ignoring their power for good in millions of civilian lives. . . . The nation's identification of conformity as a prime ingredient of reliability must ultimately discourage the acquisition and discussion of new ideas. . . . Every society that stilled protest by compulsion or fear has suffered immobilization and ultimate decay.

Prof. Walter Gellhorn, in Security, Loyalty and Science, Cornell University Press, 300 pp., $3.

Undress the war-makers!

Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not publicly avow. A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity.

David Lloyd George
Prime Minister of Britain in World War I.

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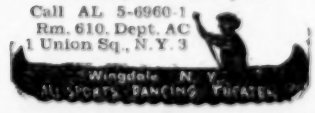
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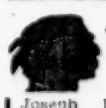
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PEACE—IT'S DANGEROUS!

Behind the attack on the 'Nation' magazine

"OUR peace issue made us vulnerable," said one of the editors of the **Nation**, independent liberal weekly.

Under clerical attack (and banned in N.Y. schools) since 1947 because it reported the Roman Catholic hierarchy's political activities, the **Nation** stirred a new political hornet's nest early this year. Prime target this time is J. Alvarez del Vayo, Socialist member of Republican Spain's government-in-exile, diplomat, author, **Nation** foreign editor. Choice of the target was timed with the State Dept.'s growing friendship for Franco.

In December the **Nation** marked its 85th anniversary with a special supplement dedicated to peace between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (of which country the paper is generally critical). On Feb. 9 Editor Freda Kirchwey received a letter from Clement Greenberg, former **Nation** art critic, denouncing del Vayo as an apologist for the Soviet "line."

NEW FOLLOWERS: The **Nation** did not print the letter. On March 19 the **New Leader**, atomically anti-Soviet weekly, did—playing it as a scoop and an expose. **Time** and **Commentary**, organ of the American Jewish Congress, followed the lead of the **New Leader**. The esoteric **Partisan Review** sought to prove the **Nation** pro-communist because it ran a dour appraisal of the works of the late Andre Gide (anti-communist) by Andrew Roth, a writer for the **Nation** and the British **New Statesman and Nation** distinguished for partisanship toward facts.

On March 31 the **Nation** filed a $200,000 libel suit against the **New Leader**. Its editors explained that Greenberg's charge of serving a foreign power's interests was libelous; that it could not be answered without dignifying the accusation; that the **Nation did not** feel constrained to publish libel, even against itself.

The magazine commented further that Greenberg had managed to "endure in silence" his seven years (1942-1949) on the **Nation**,

> . . . whose policy was then what it is now and whose foreign editor was the same man.

THORNY PATH: A spokesman for the **Nation** summed up the meaning of the attacks: "The implication is that there can be no honest voice for the Left." The **Nation** said:

> We propose by this action [the libel suit] to establish the right of a journal or an individual to discuss in the freest terms any issue of public interest, including the most controversial, without being subjected to the threat implicit in the Greenberg libel.

Latest word from the **Nation** was that in the uproar a total of 30 subscribers had canceled. But the path of the few U.S. publications not participating in provocative yells against socialism was getting thornier.

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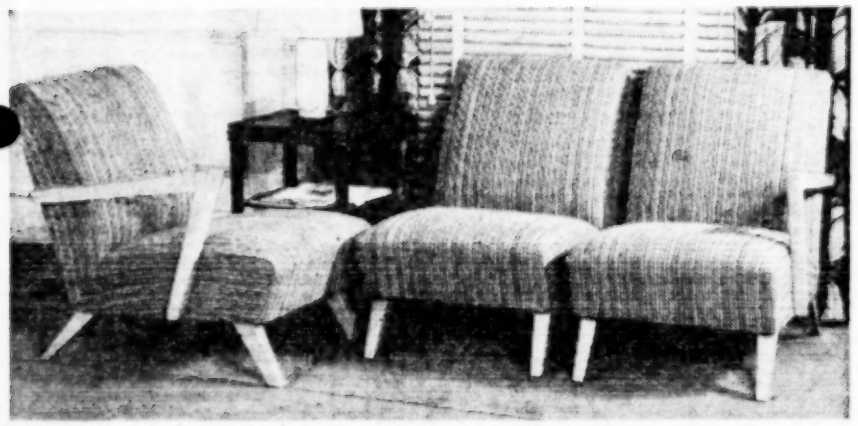

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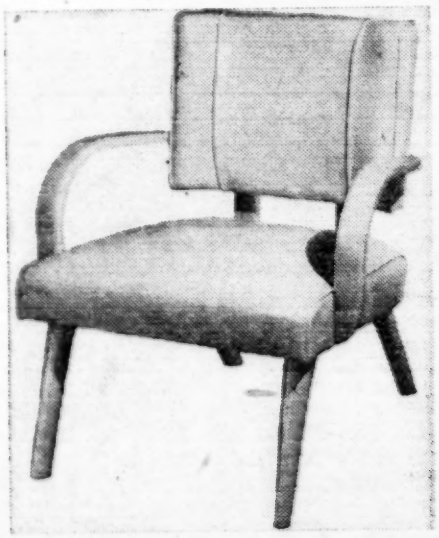

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HOPALONG DUGAN RIDES AGAIN

Tom Dewey goes to war, or, snap, crackle & pop

By James Dugan

(In our first "preview" issue in 1948, under the title How to Build a Dewey, *erratic GUARDIAN gadgets editor Dugan told the ten-years-long epic of the construction by a team of inventors of that "triumph of American know-how and mechanical ingenuity," Thomas E. Dewey. Although the product exploded in mid-air over the White House in Nov., 1948, Dugan scooped the world in our Oct. 11, 1950, issue with the report that an entirely rebuilt Dewey was to be offered to the public. From the same almost unimpeachable source comes this inside story of the airborne Dewey's current visit to Japan and Korea.* Ed.)

TOM DEWEY is going to Korea. There it is, stark and simple. Well—maybe not so simple if you worked like Dewey's inventors did to get him back in running order, grease him, clean his sump, tropicalize him, and add completely new features. Way back when Dewey was new he could walk, roll his eyes, speak and milk cows. The inventors failed in an attempt to personalize him in 1948 when the heart they were installing pumped clam juice instead of red corpuscles.

The big new wrinkle they put in for the Korean adventure was revealed in San Francisco as they flew him away across the big, wide ocean. Dewey can now cross his fingers. A reporter found this out when he asked Dewey what he thought of the Korean peace negotiations. Dewey twinkled his well-matched eyes and spoke: "I've got all my fingers crossed." (The account did not state how this was done, whether Dewey has six fingers on each hand or he locked thumbs.)

As he gets further away toward the war, there will most likely be new tricks unveiled. Maybe he will give off radiation or bend over and kiss Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's hand. Philippine newspapers have been coaching the indogenes for weeks that this is **not** the return of Admiral Dewey, so his well-chosen words at Corregidor may pass without incident.

IS IT A BIRD? Our men at the Korean front are eagerly awaiting the new secret weapon. Dewey was held back for a long time — all through the Hitler War and the Korean War. The foe could only tremble at his words: they never did get to see him in use. The crisis is so grave now, with Mac gone and peace threatening ominously, that Albany just had to give in and rush Dewey to the Orient. This is a real compliment to the Orient because Dewey didn't even come down to New York City for the Kefauver crime show or the current drug derby. And when he and Mayor Impellitteri put over New York City's 3% sales tax, Dewey didn't come to New York to the extent of going to Bermuda.

Composite by Robert Joyce
NOT A SCREW LOOSE
Oiled, greased and gassed up

Dewey will be gone for an anxious 45 days, which may strike many GIs as a reasonable term of enlistment. When he gets back statements will stream from the hole in his side, leading to the statement-making machinery. We have John Foster Dulles' word that Dewey will go into speed-up statement production—surveys, advice, and plenty of global conclusions. Dewey is well on the way to becoming an informed quarter and unimpeachable authority for all people everywhere, not just upstate farmers.

TREMBLE, YE BULGARS: The Voice of America better get ready to render Dewey in Bulgarian, because he's not going to want anybody to miss it. He has enough statesmanship for all comers. He is slicked up and rumbling with statesmanship, all woolly and 25,000 miles wide.

Those who shudder to think of the tragic accident that befell Dewey in '48 have some of their fingers crossed. Won't it be awful if there isn't any war there when Dewey hits the beach?

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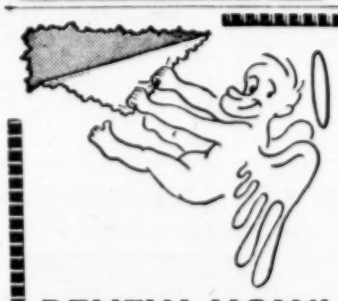

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